

BANKERS BACK UP ROBIN'S STORY

Tell of City Deposits That
Followed Kindness to
Cummins.

TWO BEFORE GRAND JURY

Hyde Says Prendergast Asked
Him to Select the North-
ern Bank.

Vice-President R. W. Jones, Jr., of the National Reserve Bank and W. E. Hallway, formerly president of the Hungarian-American Bank, told the Grand Jury yesterday afternoon that they made big loans to William J. Cummins because they took Cummins's word for it that he knew what he was talking about when he told them that he could get City Chamberlain Hyde to favor the National Reserve and the Hungarian with city deposits.

For two hours Mr. Jones and Mr. Hallway explained their dealings with Cummins, and the name of Charles H. Hyde appeared continuously in their testimony. Mr. Jones said frankly that having observed Cummins's ability to deliver the goods he spoke to his friend Hallway about Cummins's connections and suggested to Hallway that helping Cummins would be a profitable thing for the Hungarian-American.

Mr. Hallway, admitting that he had taken advantage of the suggestion, said that he was under a misapprehension. He had supposed that Jones meant that a loan to Cummins would result in large private deposits and was surprised when he was told immediately after he let Cummins have \$100,000, that the \$125,000 in city deposits that came was the direct outcome of the loan.

The officials in charge of the investigation regarded the work of the Grand Jury yesterday as the most important so far in the inquiry. Mr. Jones was the first of many bankers who are under subpoena to tell what they know of the stories that city deposits followed loans to the Cummins syndicate. He was the first from whom the Grand Jury has secured corroboration of the stories told by Robin of the Northern Bank. Mr. Hallway's testimony was further corroboration.

Mr. Hallway and Mr. Jones are close friends and have been for years. When Mr. Jones was connected with the Oriental Bank Hallway was running a trust company in Birmingham, Ala. Mr. Jones thought that a man of Hallway's ability would find his proper field in New York city and induced him to come here. Shortly after Hallway came he was made president of the Hungarian-American, then controlled by Robin through the ownership of 300 shares of stock voted by President Metcalf of the Atlantic National of Providence, R. I.

Mr. Hallway became known to bankers as Robin's representative in the Hungarian.

In April, 1910, the Hungarian was reaching out for more deposits, seeking in a legitimate manner, Mr. Hallway says, to increase its strength. Anthony Stumpf, a director of the Northern and an associate of Robin, who has already told the Grand Jury how he went to Cummins to get Hyde to deposit more city cash in the Northern Bank, went to President Hallway about this time with the news that the Northern was going to get city deposits. He asked Mr. Hallway if the Hungarian wouldn't like a little.

Mr. Hallway said emphatically that the Hungarian would thank anybody who got it. Stumpf, intimating that the matter could be arranged by paying the usual commission of 1 per cent, to the go-betweens, which expense could be booked as advertising, left Mr. Hallway, leaving that banker under the impression that such would be the procedure.

Next appeared Vice-President Jones with an interesting experience to relate to Hallway. Mr. Jones, speaking from his own experience, said that if Hallway would lend Cummins money Cummins would surely make good. Cummins visited Hallway shortly afterward and behind the Hungarian-American president that Jones of the National Reserve had understood, if anything, his pull. The upshot of Cummins's call was that Mr. Hallway felt perfectly safe in letting him have a loan of \$100,000. That was on May 27, 1910, and on the same day—three hours later—\$125,000 in city money was deposited in the Hungarian-American.

Mr. Hallway, according to the stories the Grand Jury heard, didn't connect these happenings of May 27 for some time. He was still under the impression that Mr. Stumpf was scouting for city deposits on the commission basis. But when somebody called him up on the phone and asked if Cummins had made good he tumbled in a hurry.

The testimony of Vice-President Jones of the National Reserve fitted into Hallway's. He said that he had acted on the results of his own experience with Cummins. Cummins had established very close relations with the National Reserve immediately after coming here from Massachusetts. Following a deposit of \$8,000 in the National Reserve Cummins began to make loans, at first without hinting that he could get city cash. But he came to that presently. He wanted money without being obliged to put up collateral and get it. He told Mr. Jones, so the Grand Jury heard, that he would get the money from the National Reserve provided he was asked. The bank is still holding about \$100,000 worth of his paper.

Continued on Second Page

HIG LINER ON ROCKS; 3 LOST.

Royal Mail Steamer Bruce Hits Scattered Island.

LOUISBURG, Cape Breton, March 24.—The Royal Mail Steamship Bruce of the Reid Newfoundland Company was driven upon the rocks of Scatter Island with a loss of three lives some time last night.

The Bruce was on her way from Port Aux Basques to this port at the time of the disaster. The Bruce struck Scatter Island, twenty miles northeast of Louisbourg, during a northerly gale which at times attained a velocity of forty miles an hour.

The vessel left Port Aux Basques last on Wednesday night under favorable conditions and should have reached Louisbourg yesterday, but was delayed by drift ice and further hampered because of the rough seas.

This forenoon word came from Scatter Island that the Bruce had struck the rocks off the coast of the island last night and that three lives had been lost.

Two of the dead were Thomas Shae of Bay of Islands and James Pike of Carbonear. While helping to launch one of the boats Shae was knocked into the sea and it was impossible to save him. A few minutes afterward Pike was stepping into the boat when a heavy sea struck him and he was swept to death.

The steamer struck heavily in the darkness of the night at Port Nova Point. Great seas swept the decks constantly and it was with difficulty that the boats were put overboard.

In the attempt to save the 125 passengers the steamer crew of twenty-seven men worked heroically under severe conditions, the extreme cold and gale hampering their exertions. On one occasion a boat was washed away, but finally all hands except three men, who were swept away westward, landed. The women and children were taken ashore first.

All the survivors were cared for at Nancy Cove, Scatter Island, and will be forwarded to Louisbourg as soon as a steamer can be sent. This morning the Bruce was clear of the rocks and was afloat, but her ultimate fate was somewhat in doubt, as several feet of water in one of her compartments was announced by the officers, all of whom are standing by the boat.

The Bruce was one of the best equipped and fastest steamers in British American waters. She had a speed of 16 knots an hour and carried wireless apparatus. She was built at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1907, for Sir Robert Reid of St. John's, N. F., the principal owner of the Reid Newfoundland Company. She is 236.6 feet long, 32.6 feet beam and 12.4 feet deep, and is a steel ship with a single screw.

JURY SETS BRODERICK FREE.

Finds That He Did Not Pay Holstlaw \$2,500 to Vote for Lorimer for Senator.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 24.—After being out twenty minutes the jury on the second ballot in the case of State Senator John S. Broderick of Chicago, charged with paying State Senator Daniel W. Holstlaw of \$2,500 for voting for Lorimer for United States Senator, returned a verdict of not guilty to-day in the Sangamon Circuit Court.

Holstlaw testified that on the evening of May 25, 1909, the night before Lorimer's election, he had met Broderick in front of the St. Nicholas Hotel in Springfield and Broderick had told him there was \$2,500 in it for him if he would vote for Lorimer; that Broderick later wrote him a letter making an appointment in Broderick's saloon in Chicago for June 16, 1909, where Broderick paid him the \$2,500, saying: "Here is your Lorimer money."

That is what Broderick testified, he deposited the money in the Chicago State Bank. Jarvis Newton, the receiving teller of the Chicago State Bank, testified that Holstlaw deposited that amount of money in the bank on June 10, 1909, and identified the photograph copy of the deposit slip, the original of which Senator Bailey lost when making his speech in defense of Lorimer in the United States Senate. The deposit slip was also identified by Frank Lind, a clerk in the bank.

Broderick on the witness stand denied making any payment of money to Holstlaw.

SHIP'S LAUNDRY SEARCHED.

Suspicion That Cigars and Tobacco Came Into Port That Way.

The wash of the Uranium line steamship Campanello, in on Thursday from Rotterdam, was held up by customs watchmen as it was being taken off the line's pier in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon in a covered wagon of a laundry concern.

The soiled fabrics from tables and state-rooms and berths in the staterooms filled the inside of the big wagon, bulged away over the tailboard and was piled in little hills on the top. One of the watchmen had found that one of the bags contained about 1,000 cigars and others concealed Sumatra wrapper from Rotterdam. Two uniformed customs men jumped on the wagon and the two drivers drove it to the State street entrance to the Custom House which was officially closed.

Capt. Lutz of the customs watchmen came out with several of his lieutenants and the ropes and strings keeping the towering and bulging bags in place were untied and the bags were tumbled on the sidewalk and searched. A big crowd gathered and looked on until the search was postponed about 5:30 o'clock. While it was going on the drivers of the laundry wagon and several members of the ship's crew were undergoing examination by Special Deputy Surveyor George J. Smyth, Surveyor Henry and Capt. Lutz. The ship's steward was also under examination and E. O. Thomas, agent of the line, was trying to help get at the bottom of what the customs people intimated was a big conspiracy to smuggle tobacco and other dutiable stuff.

Mr. Smyth said he could give nothing out about the case, as anything published might "interfere with the ends of justice." After the superficial search in the street the wagon was taken away for a more extended examination. The nature and extent of the conspiracy may be made public to-day by Surveyor Henry.

PRENDERGAST RAPS GAYNOR

DEFINES SEDITION AS DON'T TOUCH ME WHERE I'M SOFT.

Tells Lehigh Alumni That Something Besides Epitaphus Is Needed to Run a City—Talks of Lack of Able Men in City Work—Mr. Wickersham a Guest.

"A safe definition of 'sedition,' said Comptroller William A. Prendergast last night at a dinner of the New York Lehigh University Club at the Hotel Astor, is 'Don't touch me where I'm soft.'"

"When you walk home from here to-night, gentlemen," he continued, "if you should meet a footpad or a panhandler on the way, salute him. Say 'No sedition here, my friend. Proceed with your work.' 'City government is not an individual enterprise. This city cannot be run by any single individual mind even if it comprehends within itself all the learning of Epitaphus and a knowledge of city government acquired within fifteen months. I'm ashamed to have to say it, but this city deserves and should receive an enlightened and common sense management. Where such management exists you will find the city business transacted in a way that will receive the strong approbation of the citizens.'"

The dinner at which 150 Lehigh men were present to cheer themselves and their guests was tendered especially to Attorney-General George W. Wickersham. The Attorney-General spoke upon the value of a wider college training than one limited to strictly technical pursuits, in which Lehigh stands so high. Among other speakers were Judge Henry G. Ward of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Judge Walter C. Noyes of the United States Circuit Court, Justice Frederick E. Crane of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, George E. Ide, president of the Yale Club, A. R. Gulick, president of the Princeton Club, and Dr. Henry S. Drinker, president of Lehigh University.

As Mr. Prendergast rose to speak a son of Lehigh who had been spending the evening trying to prove his loyalty called out:

"Are you Irish?"

The Comptroller replied that he most certainly was Irish.

"I had it in mind not to say anything about city government to-night," he continued, "but if I said all my Irish would let me say I would probably be accused of sedition. I had supposed that the alien and sedition laws died with Federalism somewhere back in John Adams's time, but I find that now we have notice taken of sedition by a devout disciple of Democracy in our day."

That it was that Mr. Prendergast gave his definition of sedition.

It was clear that the audience was in sympathy with Mr. Prendergast's words as soon as he had answered his friend who asked him if he was Irish, but when he came to the place where he thought he could safely define "sedition" and presented his definition many of them jumped to their feet and all cheered.

It was more than a minute before he was able to resume his remarks.

Mr. Prendergast spoke of the large number of employees in the city government—\$5,000 approximately—and said he believed that a large majority of them were underpaid, especially the professional men, lawyers and engineers. The result is that the good men in the city's ranks are exceptions, and "poor talent in a city government is uneconomical. No corporation would let anybody but experts be in charge of their departments if they were large enough to spend \$250,000 in a year as we are going to do this year, and why should we?"

The Comptroller touched on the sociological side of the transit question, believing that a good reason among others for improved facilities was to give us a chance to scatter aliens through the city instead of leaving them segregated as they now are.

President Henry S. Drinker described to the older Lehigh graduates the new conference plan which has been introduced at the university. Dr. Drinker did not believe in the cramming system, but he did believe that some students or other fall behind in certain subjects, but he did believe that some students fall behind sometimes for good reasons, and he believed that they should be aided. With this in view certain free hours of the week's schedule have been laid aside for students to receive the instruction they need at the hands of the regular professors in charge of the particular departments.

The charge of \$1.50 an hour, which just covers the expense of the department, is made to men who can pay and there are certain other hours set aside for instruction free of charge in the more needy cases.

Attorney-General Wickersham referred to the fact that he had gone into Lehigh University when young with the intention of preparing himself for a technical career, but had given up after two years. There is an honorary degree years later. He had then gone into law and public service.

He did not wish to undervalue the great achievements of technical men, but he believed that the great problems of the time were to be solved by men who had studied human nature and given themselves to an appreciation of the human rather than the scientific side of life.

Among others present were Dr. Henry R. Price, Rembrandt Peale, Warren Wilbur, A. Parker Smith and R. H. Cooke.

BARREN ISLAND ABLAZE.

Wind Driving Flames Toward Reduction Works—Acre of Shacks Eaten Up.

The western half of Barren Island in Jamaica Bay, the place where the city's garbage is transmitted into oil and fertilizers, was swept by fire early this morning. It was thought at 8 o'clock that the fire of New York Sanitary Utilization Company, which is on the eastern end of the island, was in danger, because a west wind was blowing toward the works.

The fire started in a workman's shack, presumably by the overturning of a lamp. Within a few minutes the flames had jumped to a dozen other two-story houses and they were completely destroyed.

There was small fire protection on the island. The operatives and the police of Harbor C, stationed on the Canarsie shore, who went across to the island at the first flicker of fire, set to work tearing down houses in the path of the flames. They stretched a few lines of hose and got a bucket brigade at work, but the wind was too heavy to make their efforts good for much. A fireboat started from the Battery, but didn't reach the island at 3 o'clock.

A man speaking by telephone from the Empire Hotel, patronized chiefly by the workmen, said that the flames were jumping from house to house and that the fire looked bad on the island. He said, however, that he didn't think the reduction plant would be destroyed.

"Can't talk any more, boss," he said, "the fire's next door now, and I'm pretty hot myself. I guess we're going next." Barren Island had a \$1,000,000 fire in 1906 and another, which cost \$50,000, in 1907.

LOST FINGER AND CAN'T SPEAK.

Lawyer Explains Why He Deaf Mute Client Wants Good Damages.

H. C. Seward, a lawyer who sometimes interprets for deaf mutes in General Sessions, met a group of reporters in the Criminal Courts Building yesterday.

"Boys, this is just the way it happened," said Mr. Seward, handing out cigars. "I was in my office at 302 Broadway when a man came to see me. He had his right hand stuck in his pocket and he made some passes with his left. Although I speak the deaf and dumb language I couldn't understand him, and I said so with my hands."

"Then he pulled out his right hand. The index finger was bandaged. 'Excuse me,' he said; 'I didn't realize my injury caused an impediment in my speech.'"

Then he told me he was Sam Schwartz of 259 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, and said he wanted to sue a man for whom he had worked. He was in the cash and blind trade, he said, and had his finger cut off in the machinery."

"He wants me to start suit not only because he is now bereft of an occupation but also because he has lost his speech with his finger. A summons and complaint in a suit for \$10,000 will be served this afternoon."

NURSE KICKED AND ROBBED.

And a Shopkeeper Beaten by Robbers Yesterday in the Bronx.

Highwaymen yesterday attacked and robbed two persons in the vicinity of Crotona Park. The Bronx. Both victims are suffering from severe injuries.

Miss Caroline Berger, a trained nurse who lives in the Clarendon apartments at 1725 Fulton avenue, facing the park, was on a case Thursday night and started for her home about 11 o'clock. She was walking west on 175th street when she saw two men ahead of her in Crotona Park, which is divided by 175th street. Miss Berger did not become afraid.

As the men approached her one of them stepped in front of her and then stooped as though to pick up something. Miss Berger herself stooped and at the same time the other man struck her back of the head and knocked her to the ground. Miss Berger got a tight grip on her handbag, which contained a little over \$100 and some jewelry.

Both of the robbers fought with her for the possession of the handbag and it was not until they had kicked her into semi-consciousness that they succeeded in getting it.

Julius Fedalia, who runs a small stationery shop at 3762 Third avenue, which is not far from Crotona Park, was set upon in his store at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon by two young men and though he put up a strong fight while several persons in the street looked on the men managed to get to the cash drawer and take what little money there was there.

BARGE'S CREW IN OPEN BOAT.

Two Frozen to Death and Two Unconscious From the Cold.

BOSTON, March 24.—An open boat drifted ashore at Great Point, Nantucket, this afternoon in which were two dead men and two others unconscious. The four had made up the crew of the Erie Railroad coal barge Stonington, formerly the steamboat Stonington, who disappeared from that craft when she was in tow of the tug Daniel Willard at about midnight. The dead were Capt. Fitzgerald, Nelson Davis of New London and a seaman whose name has not been learned. They had been frozen to death during a twenty mile drift across Vineyard Sound. The two who were taken unconscious from the boat by the life savers and may not recover are a son of Capt. Davis and an unknown seaman.

WATER WITCH CLUB BURNED

HIGHLANDS SUMMER RESORT AND COTTAGE DESTROYED.

Blaze Lights Up the Sea for Miles—Nearest Firemen at Highlands of Navesink, and They Haven't Hose Enough, So Seabright Volunteers Help Out.

The Water Witch Club, three miles north of Seabright, burned down last night, making a glare that was visible far out to sea and as far west as Belford. The club, so one of the members said last night, was on one of the highest patches of ground on the Atlantic coast between Maine and Florida, and the spiral of flame could be seen as far out to sea as the flash of the Highland light itself.

The summer house of D. White, a New Yorker, caught fire from the club and was burned to the ground also. For a while it looked as though the Casino, where the cottagers have dances and amateur theatricals in the summer, would go too.

The fire got its start in the Water Witch Club at about 8 o'clock. The club had a few persons in it, but they had time enough to get out before the flames got really to work. The nearest fire department was at the Highlands of Navesink and the firemen were asked to come over in a haste.

When they got there the club was in flames. It was a wooden building and it didn't take long for the fire to sweep through it. The firemen looked around for some water, but they learned that the water supply at Water Witch doesn't amount to much in the winter. The ocean is about a mile away and so far below the level of the club that getting water from it was out of the question.

The firemen set out to stretch a line from Highlands. They found, however, that they didn't have nearly enough hose to cover the distance from the nearest hydrant at Highlands to the club. The Seabright firemen were called upon, and they hitched their hose on at the point where the Highlands hose left off, and between the two they managed to get a line to the burning building. It was then about two hours after the fire started.

There wasn't much chance then to do anything but try to save what buildings were left. W. B. De Haven of the New York brokerage firm of De Haven & Townsend has a summer house near by but somewhat out of the sweep of the flames. Mr. White's house was gone already and the roof of the Casino was showing here and there flickers of flame. It was to this that the firemen gave most of their attention.

They had their hands full. The north-west wind had an easy time of it, blowing across the upland and casting brands into trees and shrubbery, so that the firemen had a bit of a forest fire to fight.

The Water Witch Club has about a hundred members. Among them are W. B. De Haven, Arthur W. Watson of 26 West Seventy-second street, E. H. De Coppel of 1 West Seventy-second street, E. S. Hall, Dudley Hall, L. A. Ford and Col. Raymond, chief engineer for the Pennsylvania Railroad. One of the members couldn't give an accurate estimate of the value of the property last night, but believed that \$20,000 would cover the loss, exclusive of the White summer home.

SAY MISS MESEROLE FELL.

Parents Deny That She Jumped From Balcony—Police Story of Suicide.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. NAPLES, March 24.—Miss Cornelia Vanderbilt Meserole, or Alfreda Vanderbilt Meserole, as the name is given by some, who jumped or fell from the balcony of the Grand Hotel here yesterday afternoon, died during the night without regaining consciousness.

Alfred Vanderbilt Meserole, her father, and Mrs. Meserole, her mother, deny the statement that their daughter committed suicide. They say she fell from a fourth story window while throwing pennies to street boys. The police, however, insist that the girl committed suicide while insane. She was barefooted when she made the fatal leap.

The statement is made that Miss Meserole did not receive medical attention until about two hours after her fall. Three policemen conveyed her to the Naval Hospital, but the authorities there refused to admit her because she was a foreigner. She was then taken on a hand stretcher to the International Hospital, two miles away, and there likewise the sufferer was turned away.

After all this delay the young woman was finally admitted to the Pelligri Hospital, where it was found that she had received compound fractures of the legs, arms, nose and jaw. Besides all these ailments she was suffering from abdominal concussion.

The doctors say that her condition was absolutely hopeless from the beginning. To-night the members of the Meserole family expressed the greatest indignation at the manner in which the case had been treated. They are confident that immediate treatment would have saved the patient's life, and would certainly have prolonged it.

ROME, March 24.—According to the Italian police Miss Meserole, who died last night at Naples as the result of injuries received by a fall from a window, committed suicide because her engagement to a New Yorker whose name is not given was broken by the young woman's parents for financial reasons. They say that the parents recently intercepted a letter to her from France and that the massive contained revelations which aroused the father's anger. He indignantly refused once more to countenance the marriage of his daughter, who in her desperation ended her life.

The unfortunate young woman was buried to-day in the English cemetery at Naples in a plain lead coffin. The parents did not attend the funeral.

NEBRASKA TO VOTE ON INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 24.—Gov. Aldrich this afternoon signed the bill proposing the initiative and referendum. The bill calls for a vote in 1912 on a constitutional amendment to introduce direct legislation.

38 MILES AN HOUR AFLOAT.

Maple Leaf Third, Mr. Edgar's Motor Boat, Beats All Records.

LONDON, March 24.—Mackay Edgar's new motor boat, Maple Leaf III., which was built at Southampton to compete in the international races at Monaco, was tried in the Solent to-day. She made a record of 58 miles an hour.

MISSING TEACHER FOUND.

Miss Sutterly Has Not Done Away With Herself.

BURLINGTON, N. J., March 24.—Miss Marianna Sutterly, the teacher mysteriously missing from St. Mary's Hall, a school for girls, and for whom police and detectives have been searching the State for almost a month, is alive and within the next twelve hours she will be in communication with relatives. This announcement was made at the Burlington police headquarters to-night.

Details of the finding of the young woman are withheld. Mayor Farmer, who has been taking a personal interest in the quest, says that detectives have seen Miss Sutterly within a day and are ready to lead her brothers to the house where she has been living since she left Burlington on Thursday evening, March 2. There was suspicion that she had drowned herself, and the river was dragged for her body.

Mayor Farmer said to-night: "Miss Sutterly is not now within our local jurisdiction and the next move is up to her relatives. There is nothing to hinder relatives from seeing Miss Sutterly within the next few hours."

TWO Q. & C. ENGINEERS SHOT.

Sympathizers of Striking Firemen Keep Up Bombardment of Trains.

SOMERSET, Ky., March 24.—Two engineers employed on Queen and Crescent freight trains, which are the special targets for the sympathizers of the striking firemen, were shot late this afternoon, one at Kings Mountain, twenty-five miles from here, and the other at Robbins, Tenn., sixty miles away.

As a local freight train pulled into Robbins, William O'Donnell, the engineer, noticed four suspicious-looking mountaineers and he directed his detectives' attention to them. When they refused to leave on orders the detectives opened fire and the four responded.

The engineer was shot through the leg and two bullets perforated the detective's coat. Firing was kept up while the engineer was hurrying his train out. Two of the mountaineers are said to have been wounded. O'Donnell is in the hospital here. The detective and fireman have given up their jobs.

Frank O'Connors, engineer on another freight at Kings Mountain, was shot in the hip when a fusillade of bullets greeted his train. The fireman and detective escaped unhurt and are said to have deserted the train.

LION LOOSE IN FLORIDA.

Anyway a Party of Hunters Chased Some Kind of a Wild Beast.

TAMPA, Fla., March 24.—Will O'Neill, a cattlemen with a ranch near Brooksville, forty miles from here, met a lion in the woods yesterday.

O'Neill had roped a calf and the lion ran up when he heard the calf bleat and O'Neill ran away, went to Brooksville and organized a hunting party.

The hunters sighted the lion about five miles from town and chased him through the country, but didn't get a shot. Tomorrow a big crowd will go out to see the lion.

It is supposed that the beast escaped from some show, though no such case has been reported.

KILLED IN WAR PLAY.

Youngster Forgot That He Had Put a Live Cartridge in the Gun.

ARTHUR HOSAGE made his last charge last night. Arthur, who was 14 years old and lived at 248 Eighty-eighth street, Brooklyn, and Joseph B. Magill, 13 years, who lives at 222 Eighty-eighth street, were good friends. They studied together, played together and last night, wishing to do something like what the troops do in Texas, they played soldiers together.

They went to Joseph's home and found there a revolver and an old rifle hanging on the dining room wall. They took out the cartridges and charged the lounge and scaled the table. Then they put the cartridges back and were about to hang up the weapons when Arthur said: "Let's have one more charge."

Joseph forgot that he had replaced the cartridges in the revolver and turning around aimed at Arthur and fired. Arthur staggered across the room and fell dead on the threshold.

When a doctor arrived and a policeman came in from the Fort Hamilton station they found Joseph sitting on the lounge crying and found Arthur lying on the floor. Joseph was taken to the Brooklyn Children's Society and he will be arraigned to-day on a charge of homicide.

CABINET OF DIAZ RESIGNS IN A BODY

Only Limantour May Be Kept
in Office by Mexico's
President.

DISSENSIONS CAUSE CRISIS

Alarming Close to Day of
Conferences—Washington Ex-
pected Downfall.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. MEXICO CITY, March 24.—Early this morning rumors were current in this city that the entire Diaz Cabinet had resigned in a body. To-night this was officially confirmed.

The resignations came after a day spent in conference. Before 10 o'clock in the forenoon the members of the Cabinet called on President Diaz and for more than four hours they were closeted together.

It was evident that matters of vital importance were being discussed and all efforts to get information as to what was going on were unavailing. Not one of those most directly interested would say a word.

To all inquiries they returned the invariable reply that they had pledged themselves to refuse to discuss the situation in any of its aspects. All Government officials said that they had been instructed to say nothing and especially not to